

The Weekly Republican.
Fresno, Fresno County, California.

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Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$3.00

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Gives a helping hand to the Fourth of July committee and assist in making the celebration a success.

SANTA CRUZ gives \$6000 to secure the National Guard encampment. The soldiers come high, but they must have at a fashionable summer resort.

A STATEMENT has been received at this office from Policeman Zener, which will appear in the next issue of this paper and will give the attention which the subject warrants.

The Selma Irrigator rises and solemnly asserts that "the war tariff must go." As the "war tariff" on imports has already gone the Irrigator must refer to the internal revenue duty on whisky, tobacco, etc. Must they go also?

The committee engaged in the work of preparing for the World's Fair exhibit report encouraging progress. The interest being taken in the matter by the ladies' association is lending additional interest and zest to the movement.

There is not a more pitiful object on earth than a poor man earning his bread and butter by the sacrifice of his manhood to those who are in authority over him. The events of every day are bringing fresh evidence that the appointees of the Triangle in this city, the men who depend for a livelihood upon the favors of that combination, are the most abject slaves of their tyrannical masters. Things are run with a high hand in Fresno now, but a day of reckoning is coming, and when it does come the people will place the stamp of disapproval so effectually upon the men now in power that it will never be effaced.

A good report may not travel as fast as a bad one, but it does travel just the same and sometimes shows pretty good speed and staying qualities. As an illustration of the fact, THE REPUBLICAN recently interviewed an apple grower who lives in the mountains of Mariposa county near the Fresno county line. The amount of his yearly crop and prices received were given, which showed flattering results and were cited as evidence of the handsomeness of profits which may be realized from a comparatively neglected industry. These interesting figures were first copied in the San Francisco Chronicle, since which they have appeared in nearly all the papers of the state, and nobody knows how many papermen in other parts of the world. The item has now got back to Fresno and is being republished by esteemed contemporaries with approving comments. Which brings us back to the original statement that a good report sometimes shows good qualities as a traveler.

The political friends of the Triangle may howl until their lungs are sore and damn the Barons until the air is blue, but they cannot convince a single intelligent citizen of Fresno that their masters are not a corrupt gang of conspirators, leagued together for the most infamous purposes known to traffickers in political disfavor. The granting of saloon licenses to well known disreputable characters, and the intimidation of police officers in the performance of their duty, are the acts of men who would not stop at anything to accomplish their selfish purposes. The dismissals of the charge of vagrancy against Daly, the gambler and Chinatown rouser, and the granting to him of a saloon license by the city trustees, is the most damning evidence of the Triangle's shameless character yet made public, not excepting the invasion of a wild meeting of respectable citizens by the thugs of Chinatown upon the order of the Triangle's political bosses.

The Examiner will have a fit. John P. Irish got off the train to Chicago with Clay W. Taylor's proxy in his pocket. This seems rather irregular, this being of going to a national convention on a proxy when a regularly elected alternate stands ready with open mouth togulp the plum, but anything to beat the Examiner. Topic of sympathy with Clay W. Taylor in this, and gloom over the discontinuance of the Examiner, whom nobody loves.—Tulare Register.

All! Like a good many unluckily things the Examiner has the best of it pretty frequently, and this is but another instance. Mr. Irish carries Mr. Taylor's proxy in his pocket, but before the delegation had crossed the state line it held a caucus and decided that Mr. Irish should not be permitted to go into the convention on the strength of the authority delegated by the Taylor proxy. The proceedings are a little unusual all round, but then it is an unusual thing to elect men as instructed delegates who are bitterly opposed to the man for whom they are instructed to vote. Mr. Irish's enthusiasm for the "Stuffed Prophet" sealed his doom.

The Southern California counties are apparently outstripping those of any other portion of the state in their preparations for the World's Fair. The last association bulletin states that the storage lot in Pasadena that is being used by the six southern counties has become so filled with trees and plants that the dimensions of the lot have been increased fully 100 per cent. The association has placed an order with a lithographic company for 10,000 honorary membership tickets that will be embellished with scenes taken from the six southern counties, making it purely a southern California World's Fair certificate. This will be placed on sale for the purpose of increasing the revenue necessary for carrying on World's Fair work. The tree committee has ordered from the Pasadena nursery company 600 specimens of Monterey cypress with which to form a hedge around the court in the Horticultural building at Chicago. This association has decided to have as a feature of her exhibit what will be known as the palaces of plenty. This will show caravans, dried fruits, jellies, etc., all in glass and arranged in artistic design, and lighted throughout by electricity, something after the style of the famous ice palace at Montreal. Such an exhibit as this cannot fail to be a great attraction among all the magnificent displays which will be made.

This report that the eastern market is practically clear of dried fruits is good news for the fruit growers of Fresno county. The crop of peaches, apricots, and nectarines is a good average in this county, and good prices will bring prosperity to a large number of the farming classes.

POLLACKY DECLINES.

The following telegram was received yesterday from Marcus Pollacky, who is now in New York city for the purpose of placing bonds for an electric railway system in this city:

Hon. J. P. Vincent, Chairman Republican County Central Committee:

I have just been advised of nomination for assemblyman. Private business precludes all thought of acceptance. Please withdraw my name. Thank Republican friends for compliment.

MARCUS POLLACKY.

The matter of filling the vagrancy on the ticket caused by Mr. Pollacky's declination will be attended to at the next regular meeting of the central committee.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

The advantages of a protective tariff to the farmers of the country have been well presented in an article in the current number of the American Economist, in which is given an elaborate table showing the relative purchasing power of farm products under protection and under free trade. The interesting facts and figures presented by the Economist are summarized as follows by the San Jose Mercury: "The United States under Democratic control made an experiment with free trade in 1850, and by comparing the purchasing power of farm products in that year with the purchasing power of the same articles today we find that a bushel of wheat in 1850 would purchase only 15 pounds of sugar, while it now purchases 21; it would buy 26 pounds of cotton cloth and it now buys over 31 yards; it would exchange for 40 pounds of cut nails and today it will exchange for 57 pounds. A bushel of corn in 1850 would purchase 7.60 pounds of refined sugar, 12.60 yards of cotton cloth and 20 pounds of cut nails, while today it will purchase 12.75 pounds of sugar, 19.13 yards of cotton cloth and 35 pounds of nails. One pound of medium washed wool in 1850 would purchase 3.85 pounds of sugar, 6.41 yards of cotton cloth and 10 pounds of cut nails, while today it will purchase 8 pounds of sugar, 12 yards of cotton cloth and 22 pounds of nails. Other farm products have increased in purchasing power to a similar extent, so that it will be seen that the absolute return in goods for the farmer's labor has greatly increased and the farmer himself is more prosperous and has within his reach more comforts and luxuries than ever before. What the American farmer needs to still further increase his prosperity is fewer competitors and more customers. Fewer farmers in proportion to the population and a greater number of customers. That is to say he needs an enlarged home market, and he can only gain through the operation of the tariff. The contrast we have shown between the comparative purchasing power of farm products under free trade and the present tariff is a conclusive argument in this direction and will convince the farmers of the wisdom of supporting the party which, by its history, its platform and its candidates, is pledged to sustain the tariff and to build up a home market for farm products by protecting all the diversified industries of the country."

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The new Republican county central committee held its first meeting yesterday and effected a permanent organization. There was the largest attendance ever known at a Republican central committee meeting in this county, and names prevailed in all matters relating to the organization of the committee and places suggested in carrying on the campaign. The election of Jake Myer of Madera as chairman of the committee, and Dr. Dearborn as vice chairman were excellent selections, and insure that the committee showed good judgment in the selection of all its officers and sub-committees. The Republican party of Fresno county is now in readiness and good shape to make a strong fight for its principles and for the ticket which it has placed in nomination.

A BIG TRANSPARENCY.

A special to the Examiner of Thursday says that when the train bearing the Hill delegates to the Cleveland convention at Chicago passed through Truxee there were fireworks and a bonfire, and a big transparency was stretched across the plaza bearing the inscription: "Truxee for Cleveland and Free Silver." That transparency is worthy of preservation in the national museum. It was not only a large transparency, but it was the most transparent of all the transparencies that ever were displayed anywhere. "Cleveland and Free Silver!" The Devil and Holy Water!

This advantage of competition is very nicely illustrated by the recent experience of the national guardsmen in securing transportation to their annual encampment. The Daily Report says that they were thinking of having their camp at Santa Cruz, but hesitated on account of the rates the Southern Pacific insisted upon. They tried to induce the Southern Pacific to reduce its rates for the encampment, but the company, believing that it had a monopoly on the camp, and in pursuance to its rule to charge all that the traffic will bear, refused to budge a dime. Then Mr. Graves of the North Pacific Coast Railroad company came forward, and offered the guardmen a beautiful camping ground at San Anselmo and a low rate of fare. The guardmen were then in a position to say to the Southern Pacific company, "If you do not make it worth our while to go to Santa Cruz we will go to San Anselmo." "Would a donation of \$3000 be any object?" the Southern Pacific asked. "It very likely would," replied the guardmen. "All right, the \$3000 shall be yours," said the Southern Pacific. Yet there are people who say that competing railroads do not accomplish any good for the people, and that a competing transcontinental road would be better, but then it is an unusual thing to elect men as instructed delegates who are bitterly opposed to the man for whom they are instructed to vote. Mr. Irish's enthusiasm for the "Stuffed Prophet" sealed his doom.

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AMEND THE LICENSE ORDINANCE.

The movement against the licensing of a greater number of saloons than now exist in Fresno is in the line of reason, and voice a very general sentiment aside from that entertained by the more radical advocates of temperance. There is an undesirable tendency to overdo this saloon business in this city, and if a halt is not very soon called a reaction is bound to come that will result in more radical measures than are contemplated in the present movement.

There are now too many saloons in Fresno, not only for the good of the city, but for the interests of those engaged in the business. The ordinance should be so amended that saloons could not be opened in defiance of the wishes of a majority in the neighborhood where a license is asked for, and licenses should not be granted to men of known criminal character. With these changes about the number of saloons would be materially decreased, and quite as many would remain as can do a profitable business without resorting to means for which a license cannot be obtained.

To accomplish anything in this direction reasonable measures must be resorted to. Nothing will be gained by "reaching after the uncontrollable." Whatever is asked for must be backed by a strong and healthy public sentiment—the sentiment of the majority—or it will fail of its own weight.

The sentiment for prohibition in Fresno is comparatively small, and an attempt to enforce that principle would simply be a waste of time and energy. There is on the other hand a strong current of popular sentiment against the indiscriminate licensing of saloons and against the rapid increase in the number of places where liquor is sold.

Personally I appeared before the grand jury last March 31st. Policeman C. O. Zener arrested John F. Daly on a charge of vagrancy, and swore to the following complaint:

In the recorder's court of the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California.

The People of the state of California, plaintiff, vs. John Daly, defendant.

Complaint—Criminal.

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HAPPY HAWKEYES.

They Ratify Harrison's Nomination

AT DES MOINES LAST NIGHT

Chairman Clarkson Receives an Ovation from His Friends and Neighbors.

Des Moines, June 17.—Des Moines Republicans ratified the Minnesota ticket and platform tonight. The guest and principal speaker of the evening was J. N. Clarkson, chairman of the national committee. The reception to Clarkson was an ovation, while the audience arose and cheered for several seconds when he entered the hall. The demonstration was repeated several times. Clarkson said that all Republicans today were Harrison men. Those who were for Blaine were now for the man who is in. It will be a fair fight. There will be no talking and when the fight is the thickest there the Blains men will be seen during the campaign.

His utterances were received with tremendous cheering.

HAWAIIAN NEWS.

Treason Banning Riot on the Islands.

Honolulu, June 17.—Justices Dolas of the supreme court denied the motion on June 6th for the discharge of the persons arrested for treason. The findings of his decision are that according to the law, the trial, then plotting, was an overt act of treason. Five of the defendants were released, however, as the evidence was insufficient to bind them and the trial of the remaining four was rescheduled. Testimony was being taken for the defense when the steamer Coloma left for San Francisco. Volney Astford, one of the defendants, was placed on the stand, and denied the statements that had been made concerning the proposed attack on the palace.

On June 2d Nobly McFarlane, during a session of the legislature, asked Minister of Foreign Affairs Parker whether any measures had been taken for protecting the United States minister for utterances on a recent publication. Minister Parker said that the government was investigating the affair. McFarlane's reference was to Minister Stevens' alleged interference with Hawaiian local officials in Stevens' Memorial Day oration. The legislature, by a vote of 33 to 18, decided that McFarlane's language was unusual for, and ordered all references to the matter expunged from the records of the house. The ministry voted with the minority.

Minister Parker on the 3d, referring to a resolution of inquiry, said the Hawaiian government had not authorized Minister J. Mott Smith to return to enter into full treaty relations with the annexation of the Islands to the United States, and that the acts of 1887 gave the United States the sole right to maintain a consulate at Pearl harbor. It said the right was consistent with the life of the treaty.

Admiral George Brown is now aboard the United States cruiser San Francisco, having recovered sufficient strength in his injured leg to take daily exercise.

Captain W. T. Sampson of the San Francisco was tendered an oration on board the ship prior to his departure to the United States on the steamer Coloma.

The United States steamship Thetis, which is engaged in surveying the proposed cable route, left here on June 5th for San Francisco, and will take soundings en route.

Honor Four, a well known half caste, who has held a number of positions of trust under the government, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling \$3000 while clerk of the Hawaiian Postal Savings bank.

Reform With a Vengeance.

WASHERSTON, May 17.—The Democratic majority of the house committee on civil service reform agreed upon a report upon the result of their investigation of the alleged violation of the civil service law in Baltimore. The report says:

"We find the report of the civil service commission recommending the removal of certain employees in the postoffice of Baltimore well founded; that the Baltimore postmaster had not been guilty of the offense, but it was substantially by direction of the postmaster general; that the report of the inspectors upon which they were retained is unreported by evidence and indicates either a complete ignorance of the provisions of the civil service law or a determination that, in this particular case, the violation should not be punished."

A Cyclone's Victims.

ST. PAUL, June 17.—Reports from the cyclone which devastated the southern portion of the state on Wednesday are still coming in. First reports as to the loss of life proved somewhat over estimated, yet the death roll is not less than thirty and may grow to fifty. Over thirty people are reported injured, a half dozen of whom cannot live.

One Severe Loss.

CHICAGO, June 20.—It was learned at an early hour this (Tuesday) morning that Dr. Harvey Souder, who is confined to the county jail awaiting trial on the charge of murdering his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dalton, took a heavy dose of morphine last night and died at 12:30 p.m.

All Were Drowned.

PITTSBURGH, June 14.—Paul Rudolph, Edith and Maggie Tiptoe, and Edna Richardson, ranging from 12 to 15 years, were drowned in the Ohio river, at Neville island, this afternoon. The children drove a boat into the river to wash it, when it overturned and the children were thrown into the water and drowned.

His Heart Failed.

BAKERSFIELD, June 17.—Charles J. Glover, a traveling man representing Watson & Lohr and the West Coast Fishing and Trading company, died at the Southern hotel today from heart disease.

And Yet He Gave Him Six Months.

A fine, stalwart man, with a frank open expression, was arraigned for stealing a pair of shoes from a dealer. "Did you steal the shoes?" asked the judge. "He caught me, Judge, with the shoes and the box in my hand," I'll tell you how it was," began the complainant, but he was cut short and reminded that the prisoner had pleaded guilty. "How did you come to steal the shoes?" he asked. "Well, I stole them," was the reply. He was committed for six months.

The judge remarked later: "I was rather taken with that man. He came up to the bar like a Marc Anthony, not with the sleek expression, 'Your honor,' or a whine of any kind. Had he given me any good excuse I would have been very lenient with him, for if I am not very much mistaken in my judgment he is no thief, but an unfortunate fellow who was pinched by poverty."

Brooklyn.

A COLORED BRUTE

Attempts Murder, Then Runs Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—There was an exciting affair on one of the Oakland train tracks this evening, as the train was approaching Broadway station a colored workman named Enoch Morrison fired four shots from a revolver at a colored woman named Tillie Jones, who was occupying a seat with another colored woman.

The shooting caused great consternation among passengers on the car.

Both women were struck and severely wounded.

Morrison jumped from the train when it stopped at Broadway and was immediately pursued by a crowd, and when he saw that he was about to be captured shot himself in the heart, dying almost instantly. Johnson is said to have been the cause of his attack upon the women.

Another Bold Highwayman.

SAN ANDREAS, June 17.—The stage from Valley Springs to San Andreas was held up on the road near the ranch this afternoon by one masked highwayman, who carried a double-barreled shotgun. The driver, Fred Wesson, besides whom were sitting two lady passengers, and ordered the bus thrown out and then rolled the driver to go on. None of the passengers were feared.

The robbery wore black mask and had on a pair of brown overalls. Immediately under cover of the stage here Sheriff Thorp's deputies started for the scene of robbery on the same road about a year ago. The iron box, which contained most of the treasure, was not involved.

BURGLARS ABROAD.

A Flock of Pigeons and the Money Stolen.

The pigeon house of G. P. Josephson on K street, between Mono and Ventura streets, was visited by thieves a few nights ago and the entire flock of six dozen was stolen. The thieves left no trace and the clue left by the pigeons is not available for detective purposes.

Last Sunday night burglars broke into the office of the National Ice Company and stole between \$1 and \$8. They took the cash drawer into the yard and broke them into kindling. No ice was melted.

NATIVE DAUGHTERS

ELECT AND INSTALL NEW OFFICERS.

Some Retiring Officers Kindly and Generously Renumerated With Souvenirs.

SACRAMENTO, June 17.—The election of officers occupied nearly all the morning session of the Grand Parlor of the Native Daughters of the Golden West. The following officers were chosen:

Past Grand President—Miss Clara K. Williamson, Romona parlor, Martinez; Grand President—Miss B. Wilkins, Santa Cruz parlor;

Grand Vice President—Miss Minnie Compton, Santa Rosa; Grand Secretary—Mrs. Georgie Cottier, Bonita, Vista;

Grand Treasurer—Mrs. Lena Mills, Joaquin parlor, Stockton; Grand Marshal—Mrs. Pauline Neumann, Angelita parlor, Livermore; Grand Ladies Sentinel—Miss Leighton, Oro Fine parlor, San Francisco; Grand Outlets Sentinel—Mrs. Roddy, Vallejo.

Grand Trustees—Mrs. Morrison of Bakersfield, Mrs. Caruso of Alameda county, Miss Maggie Shannon of Chico, Miss May of Sacramento, Mrs. Spencer of Butte, Miss Watt of Grass Valley, Miss Ben of San Francisco.

Grand Trustees—Mrs. G. Armstrong, Mrs. H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Colyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Payson, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Bore, and others.

Florence and Fritz to Wed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The engagement is announced of Florence, wife of B. H. Blythe, to the millions of the late Thomas J. Blythe and Fritz Himes, a son of one of the proprietors of the Fulton iron works.

A SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scott Celebrate Their Saturday.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scott, their home near West Park colony last Saturday night, was a highly enjoyable affair. There were present a large number of friends of the host and honorees, who received many handsome presents of silver.

The rooms devoted to the reception and entertainment of the guests were tastefully decorated with flowers, amethysts, etc., the work of Mrs. Lucy Payne, assisted by Miss Georgia Luise, Mrs. Mirzard, Mrs. Grubbs and others.

Young Blaine was a notable figure in the exciting scenes connected with his father's presidential candidacy at Minneapolis, and took his father's defeat greatly to heart.

He was confined to his bed shortly after his return from the north, and despite his infirmities of health, had a hard time of it. The fact of his death was concealed for some time, for the object of reaching his father with the news in a less shocking manner than by public announcement.

The effort to get telegraphic communication with him failed, however, and at 12:30 the news became public. It was only a quarter of an hour before the fatal call came that the last intimation that young Blaine was in a dangerous condition became known, and then only to a few of his intimate friends.

At the Baltimore & Ohio railroad headquarters in this city his associates were fully aware that he was ill and had been so for several days.

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MURDEROUS SOLDIERS

Attack Citizens in a Border Hamlet.

TWO SOLDIERS BITE THE DUST

A Species of Outlawry That Seems Entirely Uncalled-For and Unprovoked.

OMAHA, June 18.—A special to the Bee from Buffalo, Wyo., says:

A telegram to the sheriff from Sugg says: Sugg was attacked last night by fifteen or sixteen soldiers. Two soldiers were killed and one citizen wounded.

Yutanian was won by a length and a half. Walworth second, Azra third. Time, 2:40.

Yutanian had been heavily backed to win.

A Recommendation.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The Republican state central committee met today and decided to recommend to the executive committee, which on June 2d, that the representation at the next state convention be the same as at the last one—552 delegates.

The convention will probably be held in the middle of August at Sacramento, when presidential electors and congressmen will be nominated.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The general deficiency, the last of the appropriation bills, has been reported. It appropriates \$4,670,535, of which \$310,000 is for the census bureau.

The house spent the remainder of the session in committee on the bill, and the final report was made on June 16th.

The bill was introduced by Dr. Washington Ryer, who left the country yesterday.

After their Share.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Christoph R. Ryer, who claimed to be the illegitimate son of the late Dr. Washington Ryer, who left \$1,000,000, arrived here today from Modesto. He was not mentioned in Dr. Ryer's will, which left the bulk of his property to charitable institutions, and proposed to make a contest for a third of the property.

Today delegates from the silver states were arrayed against the nomination of Cleveland, and two by two, the two hundred and twenty-four states, voted for him.

California will vote for Cleveland.

Butler Wants Whitney.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—The California delegation has announced the following nominations:

Chairman, A. B. Butler; secretary,

M. J. Lawrence; treasurer, W. T. Thompson; resolutions, S. M. White; nominating committee, J. K. Steppacher; G. C. Jones.

California will vote as a unit.

Mr. Butler, chairman of the delegation,

said today: "We are under the

unit rule and will vote for Cleveland,

and east and west will vote for

Whitney."

THE SILVER PLANK

LIKELY TO CREATE MUCH DISCOURSES.

THE SILVER STATES Cannot Be Prevailed Upon to Support Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—The United States delegation to the international conference at Geneva, Switzerland, has been arrayed against the nomination of Cleveland, and two by two, the two hundred and twenty-four states, voted for him.

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FISKE'S RAILINGS.

Work Stopped by an Injunction Against the City.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS ASKED

Dismay of the Chronic Roosters to Find Their Perches Gone—Mr. Grady's Hasty Toilet.

W. D. Grady, the attorney for Mrs. Mercen, was the maddest man in Fresno yesterday morning.

He was awakened about 3 o'clock by a faithful friend, who informed him that Street Superintendent Jones and a force of workmen were engaged in tearing down the railing from in front of the salaried offices of the Pike building. Mr. Grady dressed so hastily that the third button of his coat was in the first button hole, and one end of his coat collar clapped against his right ear, while the other end hung down near his left shoulder. The left shoe was on the right foot, and the left boot was in the wrong shoe, but Mr. Grady had no time to think of such technicalities just then.

He had an animated conversation with Mr. Jones, but Jones was firm. He had his authority from the city trustees and the law.

Mr. Grady, however, did not waste much time in expressing his indignation, but he aroused D. D. Edwards and they hastily drew up the papers in an injunction suit against the city, and claiming \$1000 damages.

James L. Harris was roused from his slumbers and the case was explained to him. He signed the papers, and at 4:30 o'clock the papers were served upon Superintendent Jones and the work was stopped.

ROBBING THE HOUSES.

But every railing of railing had disappeared and the workmen had covered with heavy planks the northern exposure on J street. The injunction prevented any further work being done in that direction, and Professor Smith, representing the city, and Tex Baker, representing Mr. Grady, stood guard over the holes to prevent any absent-minded or drunken man from falling down the cellar ways.

Tex Baker was called away during the afternoon for a few moments, and during his absence some workmen, with the assistance of bystanders, covered about fifteen feet of one of the openings.

PERILS OF HUMANITY.

Then Mr. Grady and his trusted lieutenant, James Chesterfield Gallagher, appeared again on the scene and proceeded to have the openings covered, "out of a feeling of humanity," as Mr. Gallagher explained.

Mr. Grady said to a reporter: "What's the necessity for the city to do its work in the night? I don't see why they should be in so much of a hurry if they thought they were doing right. But they know they were doing something and they acted under the cover of darkness."

AMATEUR LAWYERS.

All the amateur lawyers in town gathered in front of the openings and discussed the merits of the case during the afternoon. Feltus G. Barry expressed the opinion that the cellar in town were destined to become valuable property if it was not for the storage of wine and other Fresno goods. He controverted the statement that the railings were an obstruction and pointed to the fact that the complainants had not been made against the railings but against the idle men who roosted upon them all day and covered the sidewalk with tobacco juice. His trustees could have framed a move-on ordinance and the nuisance would be at once abated if the authorities faithfully carried out the ordinance.

Some others were of a different opinion and said that so long as the railings remained the public would roost upon them. The authoritatis had been so pronounced that ladies preferred to walk down Fresno street in the hot sun to reach J or Mariposa streets, rather than run the gauntlet of tobacco juice, improper language and insulting leers.

HOUSING CRUCIFIXES.

The following circular, headed "A Warning to the Public," has been issued by Professor E. W. Hilgard of the university experiment station at Berkeley:

The Ohio Fruit Company's California cold process for preserving fruits, vegetables, etc.

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THE RAISIN PROBLEM

Important Meeting of Earliest Producers.

A DOLLAR AND A QUARTER

The Price Fixed for Labor Without Board—Suggestions for Co-operation.

C. H. Norris presided yesterday at the adjourned mass meeting of the raisin growers in DeWitt Hall and O. B. Davis acted as secretary.

The committee appointed at a former meeting to devise a plan of action whereby the price of labor for the coming raisin harvest might be fixed at a reasonable figure presented the following report:

"Resolved, That we recommend raisins to be picked by the tray at the rate of 2½ cents per tray, 62½ cents or 3 cents for larger trays, and where any prefer picking by the day \$1.40 shall be the maximum price paid for each labor. This applies to vineyards above 3 years old."

"Resolved, That this is not binding on any until the signatures representing a total of 10,000 acres of bearing vineyards are obtained of which there shall be at least fifty who hold tracts of 100 acres each."

"Be it further recommended that funds be provided for by canvassers in the field to obtain signatures of growers, the time being signing to begin August 1st."

"W. N. Jeffcoat, Alexander Gordon, J. W. Reed, L. C. Johnson, G. C. Johnson."

The meeting was an animated and interested discussion concerning the rate of wages to be paid Chinese grape pickers, the maximum in the report being intended for the best and most skilled class of labor.

The wise Chinese.

Supervisor T. C. White thought that \$1.15 per day was a sufficient compensation for Chinese labor. "You can just as well get Chinese labor for \$1.15 a day as we all stand together. The Chinaman will know in less than fifteen minutes from the time this meeting adjourns exactly what the report of the committee is and that we have fixed the maximum price at \$1.40. I often think after that if you go to Chinatown to ask what you can do to work for them, they will all say \$1.15 a day. A Chinaman is not worth over \$1.15 cents a day, especially at the price of raisins at the present time. If we fix \$1.15 as the maximum, they will understand that that is all they can get, and they will work for \$1.15 a day and will glad to get it."

Another grower said that it was absurd to expect to get labor at that price. A Chinaman could average as much work as do as good work and could be depended upon for more than white men, many of whom spend their earnings in the saloons on Saturday night and fail to turn up on Sunday morning.

An EXTREMIST.

A. H. Powers suggested that, as the growers had the power to fix wages, they should fix the maximum for Chinaman at 95 cents per day and board themselves, and \$1.05 for white labor. "Unless we can set some price for our raisins now we can pay Chinamen \$1.15 cents a day," he added. "I'd like to return to the point, but they'll get \$1.15 anyhow."

D. H. Hanson remarked that the difference between the wages of white men and Chinaman was the difference between what it cost a Chinaman to board himself and what it cost a white man for his board. He was of the opinion that Chinese laborers could not be had for \$1.15 a day. Raisin picking in the hot sun was very hard work and they could make just as much money elsewhere at higher wages. Thirty dollars a month and board is the common rate for ranch labor at easier work than raisin picking.

VERY CHEAP LABOR.

This statement was controverted by a grower who said that A. T. Hatch gets all the Chinaman he wants for 75 cents a day and they board themselves, and he had been doing so for ten years. "There are lots of Chinaman in San Francisco who would be glad to get an opportunity of working."

"Yes; highlanders," retorted Mr. Hanson.

J. H. LaRue moved that the maximum be fixed at \$1.25 per day.

The brook's motion was carried. "Suppose you can't get labor for \$1.25 are you going to let the grapes rot on the vine? If I can make only 1 cent a tray on my raisins by getting labor it would be better to do so than lose \$1." He believed that at the same price Chinaman are cheaper than white men, because Chinaman don't go off on sprees and are more reliable.

The motion to fix the limit at \$1.25 per day was carried.

PUTS IN THE FIELD.

D. D. Hudson said that he understood that inside of thirty days 1,000 Pinto Indians can be placed in Fresno who will work for \$1.25 a day and board themselves. If he could not get white labor at a reasonable rate he would employ Chinese or Pintos. He didn't want a Chinaman on his ranch if he could help it. He and some of his neighbors had been offered 400 Pinto Indians.

No good, however, could come of any agreement if the growers failed to stick to it. He narrated an incident of an agreement entered into by Los Angeles wine makers not to pay more than \$1.00 a ton for grapes under a tonnage of \$100. L. J. Ross, one of the first to agree to the agreement, died before it. He left \$100,000 in his will for the result of breaking the compact.

Mr. LaRue said that a gentleman from Yuma had agreed to furnish him with all the Yuma Indians he wanted at \$1.25 per day, the grower to pay their fare and take it out of their wages.

A. H. Powers said that he preferred white labor and would be willing to pay him "good square fair wages and make a white man out of him."

"He's already mad," cried a voice.

A LAVOR EXCHANGE.

M. J. Lindrose introduced a resolution which, after being amended, was adopted. It was as follows:

"Resolved, That a labor exchange shall be established at Fresno and a manager appointed whose duty it shall be to ascertain from the books of the labor exchange how many laborers are to be taken later on needed to harvest this season's crop, and also how many pickers there are in the county; that committee shall also establish a schedule of labor prices both by the day and by the tray, on a sliding scale from time to time if found necessary, and also ascertain if more laborers are needed, and then order the manager of that labor exchange to advertise in the San Francisco and other papers for the required number of pickers needed and order the manager to perform key other functions."

It is necessary to carry out the purposes of this labor exchange, namely, to obtain a sufficient number of efficient laborers to harvest our crop at reasonable price. Every grower when registering his name shall give the number of pickers he needs in his employ, and also a registry fee of 50 cents. Each picker in obtaining his job of picking shall also pay a fee of 25 cents, and all funds thus collected shall go to defray the expense of running the labor exchange.

CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Vauvourou introduced a resolution to the effect that every raisin producer shall become a member of some co-operative company.

Mr. Applequist moved to amend by having all raisin packers co-operate.

E. G. Chadlock said that it was impracticable at this late day to try and get up a system of that kind.

John S. Dore said that the distributing and the proper marketing of raisins could not done easily. If the raisin growers will join together they will have the control in their hands.

"Let us tell these people," said Mr. Applequist, "that they will not get a pound of raisins from us unless they co-operate."

GRADY AS A PRODUCER.

W. D. Grady kept the meeting in a roar for ten or fifteen minutes detailing his experience as a producer. It cost him \$1500 to harvest his crop and put it into sacks, and he shipped it to the east. The railroad company got \$200 for freight and Grady got \$400. They made a mistake and sent him \$500 too much and when they wrote to him to send it back he told them to charge it to profit and loss. [Laughter.]

The labor question he said was the most difficult one to deal with because this particular class of labor was wanted at a certain time. Every producer should hold his crop and let his prices until the market was terribly in debt. Every grower owing \$200 could be held entirely clear of the packing association which required the grower to sign a contract agreeing to pay them 3 cents a pound for packing.

"As soon as they have possession of such a contract and of your crop they will have the entire management of it, and you will do very well if you ever hear of it again." [Laughter.]

He suggested that the growers should organize packing houses themselves and warehouses for crop until they could get a representative price. The cost of packing by this system would not exceed 25 cents for a box for which the packers now charge 40 cents. If growers desired to make contracts with packers they should fix the minimum price at which their product should be sold.

John S. Dore said that the growers of Kern, Tulare and Fresno would go together, they would advance the price of California raisins.

Mr. Chadlock announced that last year all the packers in Fresno except one were willing to enter into an agreement to hold their price at a forfeit of \$1000 that they would not sell raisins under a price that would guarantee 5 cents a pound in the sweat box, but the failure of the one firm to go into the agreement broke it up.

Another mass meeting on the subject of co-operation will be held soon.

THEY ATE CROW

AT A LUNCH GIVEN BY A. B. BUTLER.

Extraordinary Gastronomical Feast of Several of the California Delegation.

A gentleman whose name shall be anonymous, but a prominent citizen of Fresno withal, told a Daily Report reporter today a quaint little story that points a moral if it does not adorn, says the San Francisco Report.

It is hardly necessary to mention that the Democratic delegates, regular and alternates, who left this city yesterday to attend the national convention to be held in Chicago, commencing June 21st, are looked upon by the rank and file with a certain amount of suspicion.

It was the opinion that Chinese laborers could not be had for \$1.15 a day. Raisin picking in the hot sun was very hard work and they could make just as much money elsewhere at higher wages. Thirty dollars a month and board is the common rate for ranch labor at easier work than raisin picking.

EVERY CHEAP LABOR.

This statement was controverted by a grower who said that A. T. Hatch gets all the Chinaman he wants for 75 cents a day and they board themselves, and \$1.05 for white labor.

"Unless we can set some price for our raisins now we can pay Chinamen \$1.15 cents a day," he added. "I'd like to return to the point, but they'll get \$1.15 anyhow."

Another grower said that it was absurd to expect to get labor at that price.

A Chinaman could average as much work as do as good work and could be depended upon for more than white men, many of whom spend their earnings in the saloons on Saturday night and fail to turn up on Sunday morning.

An EXTREMIST.

A. H. Powers suggested that, as the growers had the power to fix wages, they should fix the maximum for Chinaman at 95 cents per day and board themselves, and \$1.05 for white labor.

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A Chinaman could average as much work as do as good work and could be depended upon for more than white men, many of whom spend their earnings in the saloons on Saturday night and fail to turn up on Sunday morning.

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A. H. Powers suggested that, as the growers had the power to fix wages, they should fix the maximum for Chinaman at 95 cents per day and board themselves, and \$1.05 for white labor.

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